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मानक

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Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

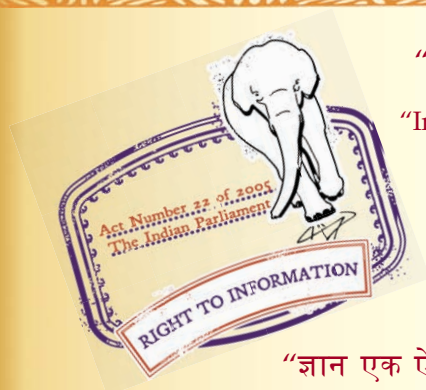
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

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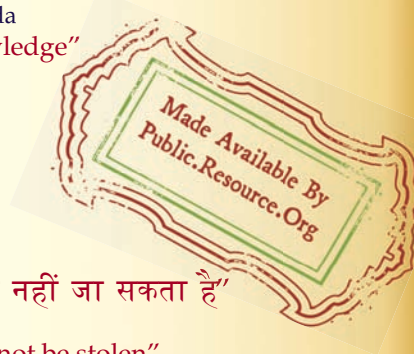
IS/ISO 10079-2 (1999): Medical Suction Equipment, Part 2:
Manually Powered Suction Equipment [MHD 11: Anaesthetic,
Resuscitation and Allied Equipment]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक
चिकित्सा चूषण उपस्कर
भाग 2 हस्त: चालित चूषण उपस्कर

Indian Standard
MEDICAL SUCTION EQUIPMENT
PART 2 MANUALLY POWERED SUCTION EQUIPMENT

ICS 17.040.10

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 2) which is identical with ISO 10079-2 : 1999 'Medical suction equipment — Part 2: Manually powered suction equipment' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Anaesthetic, Resuscitation and Allied Equipment Sectional Committee and approval of the Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Division Council.

Since ISO has published this standard in three parts, only Part 2 and Part 3 adopted as Indian Standard. The other part of this standard is:

Part 3 Suction equipment powered from a vacuum or pressure source

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, reference appear to the following International Standard for which Indian Standard also exists. The corresponding Indian Standard which is to be substituted in its place is listed below along with its degree of equivalence for the edition indicated:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
ISO 5356-1 : 1996 ¹⁾ Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Conical connectors — Part 1: Cones and sockets	IS/ISO 5356-1 : 2004 Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Conical connectors: Part 1 Cones and sockets	Technically Equivalent

The technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following International Standards referred in this adopted standard and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Title</i>
ISO 8836 : 1997	Suction catheters for use in the respiratory tract
ISO 10079-1 : 1999	Medical suction equipment — Part 1: Electrically powered suction equipment — Safety requirements

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

¹⁾ Since revised in 2004.

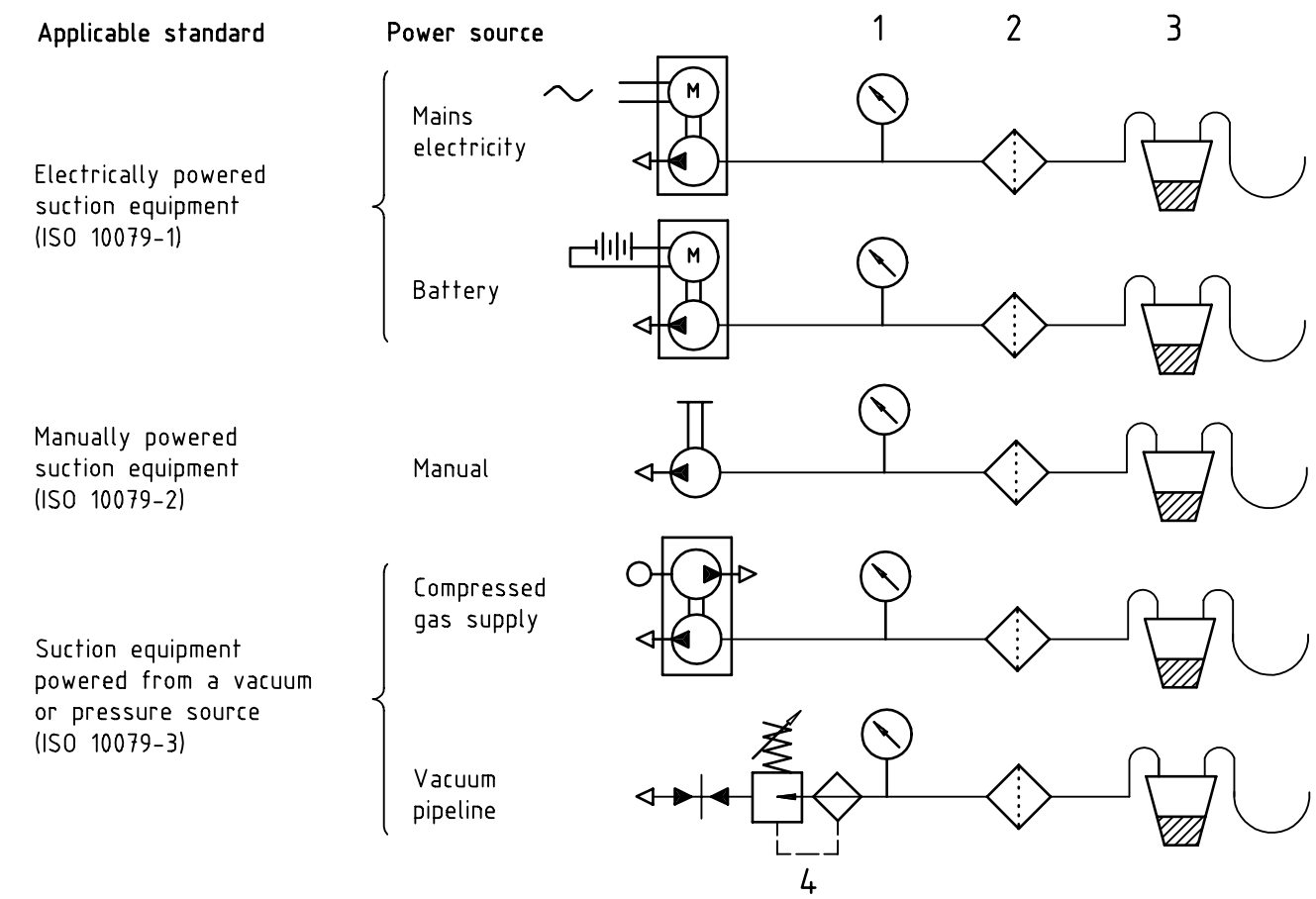
Indian Standard
MEDICAL SUCTION EQUIPMENT
PART 2 MANUALLY POWERED SUCTION EQUIPMENT

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10079 specifies safety and performance requirements for manually powered medical suction equipment intended for oro-pharyngeal suction. It covers equipment operated by foot or by hand or both (see Figure 1). Non-electrical suction equipment which may be integrated with electrical equipment is included in the scope of this part of ISO 10079.

This part of ISO 10079 does not apply to electrically powered suction equipment, whether mains electricity- or battery-powered, which is dealt with in ISO 10079-1, nor to suction equipment powered from a vacuum or pressure source which is dealt with in ISO 10079-3, nor to the following:

- a) central power supply (by vacuum/compressed air generation), piping systems of vehicles and buildings, and wall connectors;
- b) catheter tubes, drains, curettes and suction tips;
- c) syringes;
- d) dental suction equipment;
- e) waste gas scavenging systems;
- f) laboratory suction;
- g) autotransfusion systems;
- h) passive urinary drainage;
- i) closed systems for wound drainage;
- j) gravity gastric drainage;
- k) orally operated mucous extractors;
- l) suction equipment where the collection container is downstream of the vacuum pump;
- m) equipment marked as suction unit for permanent tracheostomy;
- n) ventouse (obstetric) equipment;
- o) neonatal mucous extractors;
- p) breast pumps;
- q) liposuction;
- r) uterine aspiration;
- s) thoracic drainage.



- Key**
- 1 Vacuum indicator
 - 2 Filter
 - 3 Collection container
 - 4 Vacuum regulator

NOTE 1 ISO 10079-1 applies to mains electricity- and battery-powered suction equipment. ISO 10079-2 applies to manually powered suction equipment. ISO 10079-3 applies to suction equipment powered from a vacuum or pressure source.

NOTE 2 Components illustrated are not necessarily required by this part of ISO 10079.

NOTE 3 Suction equipment shown is an example only, and actual systems may consist of other arrangements and components which are not illustrated.

Figure 1 — Examples of suction equipment

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10079. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10079 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5356-1:1996, *Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Conical connectors — Part 1: Cones and sockets.*

ISO 8836:1997, *Suction catheters for use in the respiratory tract.*

ISO 10079-1:1999, *Medical suction equipment — Part 1: Electrically powered suction equipment — Safety requirements.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 10079, the terms and definitions given in ISO 10079-1 and the following apply.

3.1

manually powered vacuum manually generated vacuum

generation of vacuum by human effort with a hand or foot or both

3.2

transportable equipment

equipment which is intended to be easily moved from one place to another, whether or not connected to the vacuum supply, without an appreciable restriction of range

4 Cleaning and sterilization

4.1 The suction equipment shall meet the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.3 after those components which are subject to contamination and which are intended for re-use have been submitted to 30 cycles of cleaning, disinfection and/or sterilization as recommended by the manufacturer.

4.2 Any filters installed shall either be of the disposable type or be capable of being cleaned, disinfected and/or sterilized for re-use in accordance with 4.1.

4.3 Suction equipment incorporating a re-usable collection container assembly shall comply with the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.3, as appropriate, before and after the collection container assembly has been subjected to 30 cycles of cleaning, disinfection and/or sterilization as recommended by the manufacturer.

4.4 Suction tubing shall either be for single use or be capable of being cleaned, disinfected and/or sterilized as recommended by the manufacturer.

5 Design requirements

NOTE The constructional requirements may deviate from those detailed in this part of ISO 10079 if the equivalent level of safety is obtained.

5.1 Connectors

5.1.1 Collection container connectors

The connectors for the suction tubing and the intermediate tubing to the vacuum source shall be designed to facilitate correct assembly or marked to indicate correct assembly when all parts are mated. Compliance shall be checked by inspection.

The construction of the connections has frequently been a source of spillover into a vacuum pump. The use of mechanical fittings so as to ensure correct attachment is highly desirable.

5.1.2 Inside diameter of suction tubing connection

The inside diameter of the suction tubing connection (inlet port) shall be equal to or larger than the inside diameter of the largest tubing size recommended by the manufacturer.

5.1.3 Exhaust opening

It shall not be possible to connect suction tubing to the exhaust opening.

5.2 Suction tubing

5.2.1 General

If supplied, suction tubing shall have an inside diameter of not less than 6 mm.

Suction performance may be markedly affected by the length, diameter and degree of collapse of the suction tubing. When tested in accordance with A.2, the degree of collapse of the suction tubing supplied with the equipment shall be less than 0,5 throughout its entire length.

5.2.2 Length of suction tubing for foot-operated suction equipment

When the foot-operated vacuum pump is on the floor in the operating position, the length of suction tubing, if supplied, shall be such that the endpiece can be positioned at least 1,3 m above the floor.

NOTE See also annex C for rationale.

5.3 End-pieces

Suction catheters, if supplied or recommended by the manufacturer, shall comply with ISO 8836.

6 Operational requirements

6.1 Ease of operation

The suction equipment shall be designed to be operated by one person unaided.

6.2 Dismantling and reassembly

Suction equipment intended to be dismantled by the user (for example, for cleaning) shall be designed to facilitate correct assembly or marked to indicate correct reassembly when all parts are mated. After dismantling, reassembly and testing in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, the suction equipment shall meet the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.3, as appropriate.

6.3 Mechanical shock

After suction equipment intended for field or transport use or both has been drop-tested in accordance with A.3, it shall meet the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.3, as appropriate.

Field use of suction equipment is intended to cover use in situations outside the health care facility at the site of accidents or other emergencies. The use of suction equipment in these situations may expose the equipment to water (including rain), dirt, uneven support, mechanical shock and extremes of temperature.

Transport use of suction equipment is intended to cover situations outside the health care facility such as in ambulances, cars or airplanes. Use of suction equipment in these situations may expose the equipment to uneven support, dirt, mechanical shock and a wider range of temperature than normally found in health care facilities.

If the suction equipment can be operated outside its carrying case, it shall meet the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.3, as appropriate, after the individual parts of the suction equipment have been drop-tested in accordance with A.3 and reassembled.

6.4 Immersion in water

After suction equipment intended for field use has been dropped in its ready-for-use condition from a height of 1 m into a water reservoir 1 m × 1 m × 1 m, has been left in the water for 10 s and the water has been expelled for 7 s, it shall meet the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.3, as appropriate.

NOTE Equipment for field use is likely to experience extreme outdoor conditions and should therefore be designed to withstand immersion in water and continue to perform satisfactorily.

6.5 Stability

Suction equipment operated by foot and intended for field or transport use, or both, shall meet the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.3, as appropriate, when placed on a surface of 20° (0,35 rad) slope from the horizontal. Other manually powered suction equipment when operated 10° (0,17 rad) from its normal orientation shall meet the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.3, as appropriate, in any position except that excluded by the manufacturer as specified in 11 b).

6.6 Overfill protection devices

6.6.1 For equipment with means to prevent liquids or solids entering the intermediate tubing, the collection container shall collect not less than 90 % of the stated collection capacity when tested in accordance with A.4.

NOTE Some equipment is designed to continue to pumping when the collection container is full.

6.6.2 Suction shall cease when the overfill protection device operates.

6.7 Vacuum Indicators

6.7.1 Analog displays shall have graduations not less than 2 mm apart, each graduation representing not more than 5 % of the full-scale value.

6.7.2 Digital displays shall display vacuum at intervals of not greater than 2 % of the full-scale value. The maximum vacuum for which the equipment is designed shall be marked prominently on the display case or immediately adjacent to it.

6.7.3 All markings on the vacuum indicator shall be legible to an operator having visual acuity, corrected if necessary, of at least 1,0, seated or standing 1 m from the vacuum indicator at an illuminance of 215 lx using white (simulated day-) light.

6.7.4 The full scale of analog vacuum indicators shall be not more than 200 % of the maximum designed negative pressure of the suction equipment.

6.7.5 Vacuum indicators shall be accurate to within ± 5 % of the full-scale value.

NOTE Movement of a rotary analog vacuum indicator should be anticlockwise for an increase in vacuum.

7 Physical requirements

7.1 Dimensions

Suction equipment intended for field use, including any carrying case or frame, shall pass through a rectangular opening having dimensions of 600 mm $\times$ 300 mm.

NOTE 1 Suction equipment is often combined with resuscitation equipment which may make it impossible to define the mass or dimensions for suction equipment alone. In these circumstances this subclause may not apply, but the mass and dimensions of all equipment intended for field use should be as small as possible.

NOTE 2 See also annex A.

7.2 Mass

The mass of suction equipment intended for field use, complete with its carrying case or frame and accessories, shall not exceed 6 kg.

7.3 Collection container

7.3.1 The inlet of the collection container shall have an inside diameter of not less than 6 mm and not less than the maximum inside diameter of the suction tubing recommended by the manufacturer. The inlet shall not be compatible with any conical connector specified in ISO 5356-1.

IS/ISO 10079-2 : 1999

7.3.2 For suction equipment which is intended to continue operating when the collection container is full and is intended for field use, the volume of the collection container shall be not less than 200 ml. For suction equipment intended for field use, the usable volume of the collection container shall be not less than 300 ml. For all other suction equipment, including suction equipment intended for transport use, the usable volume of the collection container shall be not less than 500 ml.

7.3.3 For suction equipment not intended for field use, one or more collection containers recommended by the manufacturer shall be used. The collection container shall be sufficiently transparent to clearly show the level of the content in normal use. The collection container shall be marked with its usable volume, expressed in millilitres. For collection containers having a capacity of 500 ml or greater, an approximate indication of the volume of the contents shall be given by graduations. The intervals of the graduations should be not less than 50 ml and not more than 250 ml.

7.3.4 The collection container shall not implode, crack or permanently deform when tested in accordance with A.5. Following this test, the suction equipment shall meet the requirements of 6.6.1, 6.6.2, 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3, as appropriate.

8 Performance requirements for vacuum and flowrate

NOTE See also annex C for rationale.

8.1 Vacuum

When tested in accordance with A.6, suction equipment shall develop a vacuum of at least 40 kPa below atmospheric pressure within 10 s.

8.2 Flowrate

When tested in accordance with A.7, suction equipment shall evacuate 200 ml of simulated vomitus in not more than 10 s.

8.3 Free air flow

When tested in accordance with A.8, the peak free air flow shall be at least 0,33 l/s (20 l/min).

8.4 Packaging

Packaging shall meet the requirements of 7.1 and 7.2. After due regard to equipment protection, the packaging should be such that the equipment is easily portable and also easily removable in a ready-for-use state.

9 Resistance to environment

9.1 Operating conditions

When tested in accordance with A.9.2.3 and A.9.2.4, suction equipment intended for field and/or transport use shall meet the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.4.

9.2 Storage

When tested in accordance with A.9.2.1 and A.9.2.2, suction equipment intended for field and/or transport use shall meet the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.4.

10 Marking

The following information shall be permanently and legibly marked on the suction equipment:

- a) for equipment not intended for field and/or transport use, either the words "high vacuum", "medium vacuum" or "pharyngeal suction" or the maximum vacuum and flowrate that can be developed;
- b) the name and/or trademark of the manufacturer or supplier;
- c) a model number or other identification of the equipment;
- d) words indicating "exhaust" on the exhaust opening, if a single opening is provided;
- e) the inlet connection to the collection container, unless misconnection is prevented by a design feature.

11 Information to be supplied by manufacturer

The manufacturer shall provide a manual or manuals of operating and maintenance instructions.

The manual(s) shall include the following information:

- a) a warning that the suction equipment should only be used by persons who have received adequate instructions in its use;
- b) instructions on how to make the suction equipment operational in all intended modes of operation, and any limitations on the use of the equipment;
- c) instructions that the user should carry out the manufacturer's recommended test procedure after dismantling and reassembly of the equipment;
- d) a specification detailing the following:
 - 1) operating environment limits,
 - 2) storage environment limits;
- e) instructions for the dismantling and reassembly of components, if applicable (see 6.2), including an illustration of the component parts in their correct relationship;
- f) recommended methods of cleaning, disinfection and/or sterilization of the suction equipment and its components (see clause 4) after any contamination by body fluids or vomitus;
- g) suction equipment function test(s) which may be performed by the user prior to use;
- h) a list of parts that can be replaced by the user, including part numbers;
- i) recommendations for maintenance, including a recommendation for frequency of approved or factory service;
- j) fault-finding and correction procedures;
- k) the date of publication and/or revision of the manual;
- l) size and type of tubing and connection to the collection container, including any maximum length, if applicable;
- m) method of emptying the collection container and operation after overflow has occurred;
- n) name and address of the manufacturer and/or supplier;
- o) the operational suitability of the suction equipment (see clause 6).

Annex A
(normative)

Test methods

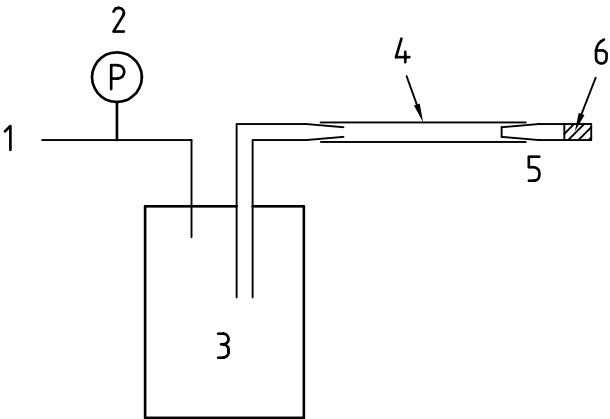
A.1 General

The apparatus and test methods specified in this annex are not intended to exclude the use of other measuring devices or methods which yield results of an accuracy equal to or greater than those specified. In case of dispute, the methods given in this part of ISO 10079 shall be the reference methods.

A.2 Test for suction tubing collapse

At 20 °C to 25 °C, uncoil the suction tubing to its full length and plug one end to prevent any air flow through it. Attach a vacuum source to the other end of the tubing and adjust the level of vacuum to the maximum, if a maximum is specified by the manufacturer. If there is no disclosed maximum, conduct the test at 60 kPa below atmospheric pressure. Hold this vacuum for 5 min. Calculate the degree of collapse *A* by measuring the outside diameter of the suction tubing along its length with calipers, as illustrated in Figure A.1. Repeat the test while the tube is loosely coiled around a 100 mm diameter cylinder.

NOTE Narrow grooves may be cut in the cylinder to aid caliper measurement.



Key

- 1 Vacuum source
- 2 Vacuum indicator
- 3 Container
- 4 Tubing
- 5 Funnel connection
- 6 Plug

Degree of collapse, *A*:

$$A = \frac{OD_{initial} - OD_{test}}{ID_{initial}}$$

Pass *A* < 0,5

Fail *A* ≥ 0,5

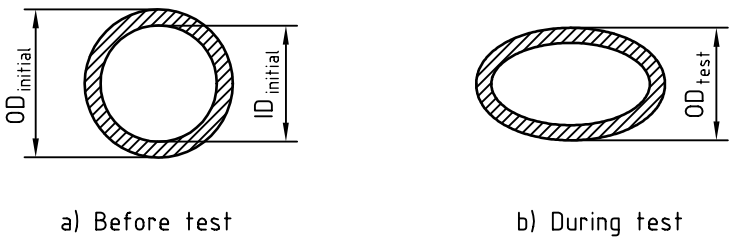


Figure A.1 — Apparatus for flexible suction tubing tests

A.3 Drop test

Drop the suction equipment from a height of 1 m onto a concrete floor in the worst-case mode. Test the suction equipment for compliance with the requirements given in 8.1 to 8.3, as appropriate.

A.4 Test for overflow protection and collection capacity

Connect the overflow protection device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Set the suction equipment to maximum free air flowrate. Suck water at room temperature into the collection container until the shut-off mechanism of the overflow protection device is activated. Note the water level. Remove the suction tubing from water to allow free air flow. Run the equipment for a further 2 min. Measure the volume of water which has passed the shut-off mechanism. Measure the volume collected in the collection container at the time the overflow protection device is activated.

For re-usable suction equipment, carry out the test after the equipment has been subjected to 30 cycles of cleaning, disinfection and/or sterilization as recommended by the manufacturer.

A.5 Test for resistance to implosion, cracking or permanent deformation

Place the collection container and the filter assembly (if present) or the complete suction equipment (if the equipment has an integrated collection container) in a protective enclosure, i.e. box or bag, at 20 °C to 25 °C. If an in-line filter is used or recommended, attach the filter for the test. Attach a vacuum source to the collection container opening. Evacuate the collection container and accessories (if present) under test to 120 % of the manufacturer's recommended maximum vacuum or to a vacuum not exceeding 95 kPa below atmospheric pressure, whichever is the lesser vacuum. Hold the vacuum for 5 min, and then release. Repeat the procedure once.

CAUTION — This test can be hazardous. Proper care should be taken to protect personnel from possible flying debris.

For re-usable collection containers or re-usable filter assemblies, perform the test after 30 cycles of cleaning, disinfection and/or sterilization as recommended by the manufacturer.

NOTE In some suction equipment, the collection container is integrated with the suction equipment.

Check by visual inspection for implosion, cracking or permanent deformation of the collection container or the filter assembly.

A suitable test apparatus is shown in Figure A.2.

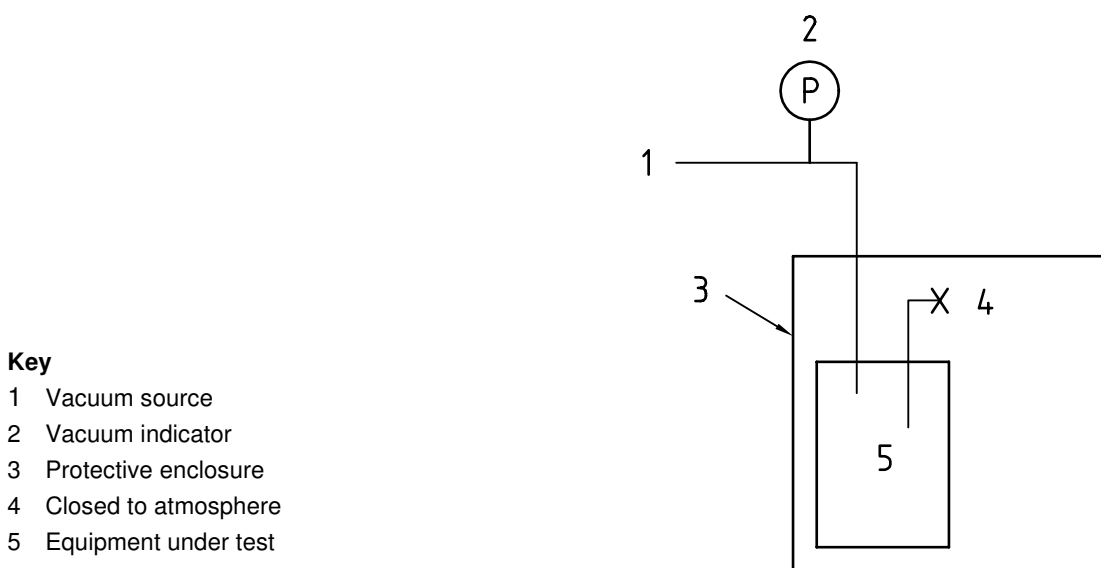


Figure A.2 — Apparatus for testing resistance to implosion, cracking or permanent deformation

A.6 Test for vacuum

Set up the suction equipment with the collection container in place, and fit a vacuum indicator to the container inlet, thus totally occluding the tubing. For hand- or foot-operated suction equipment, operate the equipment at a frequency not exceeding 2 Hz. Record the reading of the vacuum indicator after 10 s.

A.7 Test for pharyngeal suction

A.7.1 Test material and apparatus

A.7.1.1 Simulated vomitus

Prepare the simulated vomitus by dissolving 10 g of food grade xanthan gum in 1 l of distilled water and adding 100 g of 1 mm diameter glass beads having a specific gravity of approximately 2,55.

NOTE 0,1 % (mass fraction) benzoic acid may be added as a preservative.

A.7.1.2 Graduated cylinder

Use a graduated cylinder, having a capacity of at least 300 ml with graduations no more than 50 ml apart.

A.7.2 Procedure

Agitate the simulated vomitus to disperse the glass beads by capping and inverting the glass cylinder at least 10 times immediately before testing. Pour 250 ml at ambient temperature into the graduated cylinder. Attach the suction tubing to the suction equipment and operate the equipment with the level of the simulated vomitus at the same horizontal level as the top of the collection container. Place the suction tubing into the graduated cylinder and record the time taken to evacuate 200 ml of the simulated vomitus.

A.8 Test for free air flow

Connect a flowrate-measuring device with a response time of not more than 100 ms, an accuracy of at least 0,05 l/s over the range 0,1 l/s to 0,5 l/s and a resistance of not more than 2 Pa/l/s (such as a pneumotachograph) in series with a chamber having a volume of (100 ± 10) ml. Attach the suction equipment in a gas-tight manner to the 100 ml chamber. (See Figure A.3 for a typical test set-up.) Operate the suction equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions and record the flowrate.

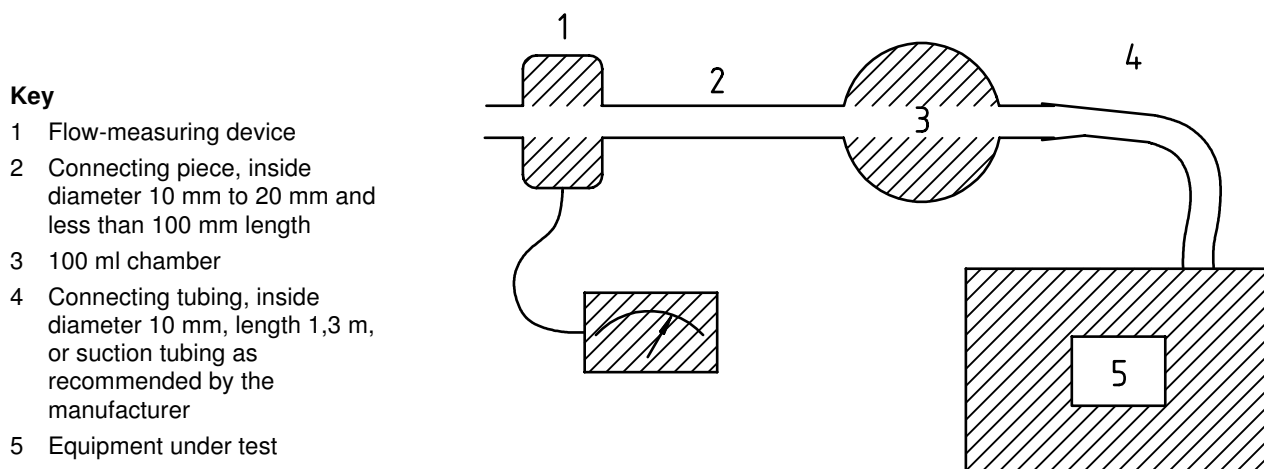


Figure A.3 — Apparatus for testing free air flow

A.9 Operating and storage conditions

A.9.1 General

Following completion of each of the procedures in A.9.2.1, A.9.2.2, A.9.2.3 and A.9.2.4, test the suction equipment for compliance with the requirements given in 8.1, 8.2 or 8.3, as appropriate.

A.9.2 Procedure

A.9.2.1 High temperature operation

Place the suction equipment in an environmental chamber, maintained at a temperature of $(50 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and with a relative humidity of at least 95 %, for at least seven days. At the end of this period, remove the suction equipment from the chamber and allow it to stand at a temperature of between $18 ^\circ\text{C}$ and $22 ^\circ\text{C}$ and at 40 % to 70 % relative humidity. Within 5 min, start operating and testing the suction equipment.

A.9.2.2 Low temperature operation

Place the suction equipment in an environmental chamber, maintained at a temperature of $(-18 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 h or until the test system stabilizes. At the end of this period, remove the suction equipment from the chamber and allow it to stand at a temperature of between $18 ^\circ\text{C}$ and $22 ^\circ\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of between 40 % and 70 %. Within 5 min, start operating and testing the suction equipment.

A.9.2.3 High temperature storage

Place the suction equipment in an environmental chamber, maintained at a temperature of $(60 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ and at 40 % to 70 % relative humidity, for a period of not less than 4 h or until the test system stabilizes. At the end of this period, remove the suction equipment from the chamber and allow it to stand at a temperature of between $18 ^\circ\text{C}$ and $22 ^\circ\text{C}$ and at 40 % to 70 % relative humidity for 4 h. At the end of this period, operate and test the suction equipment.

A.9.2.4 Low temperature storage

Place the suction equipment in an environmental chamber, maintained at a temperature of $(-40 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ for a period of at least 4 h or until the test system stabilizes. At the end of this period, remove the suction equipment from the chamber and allow it to stand at a temperature of between $18 ^\circ\text{C}$ and $22 ^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 h. At the end of this period, operate and test the suction equipment.

Annex B

(informative)

Table of typical ranges of volume for collection containers for specific uses

NOTE If more specific or multiple uses are intended, the most appropriate volume may differ from the range suggested. Local experience may also justify deviations from the suggested range of volumes.

Table B.1

Use	Range of volume litres
Surgical suction	1,5 to 4
Adult or infant oral nasal tracheal suction	0,7 to 1,5
Gastric drainage	1 to 2
Wound drainage	0,5 to 1
Adult pleural or mediastinal drainage	1 to 2
Paediatric pleural or mediastinal drainage	0,25 to 1
Field and transport use	0,2 to 1,5 ^a
^a Applies to suction equipment with pump-through capability.	

Annex C

(informative)

Rationale statement

Remarks made in this annex apply to the relevant clauses and subclauses in the main body of this part of ISO 10079; the numbering is, therefore, not consecutive.

5.2.2 Length of suction tubing for foot-operated suction equipment

1,3 m will allow the suction equipment to be operated on the floor when being used on a patient who is on a bed or trolley.

7.2 Dimensions

These dimensions applied to equipment intended for use outside the hospital will allow the application of suction through a narrow opening such as a car window or under other adverse conditions.

8 Performance requirements for vacuum and flowrate

The requirement for the suction equipment for flowrate is based on the volume of an average adult's oro-pharynx, and this would allow the minimum interruption to ventilation to establish a patent airway; the American Heart Association recommends 7 s as the longest interruption to basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The requirement for vacuum is not considered superfluous, as a high vacuum could be needed to clear the suction tube of any larger particles. The level of 300 mmHg is as recommended by the American Heart Association; however they do not specify flowrate for portable suction equipment, only that it should be adequate for pharyngeal suction. For this reason, it was decided to introduce a "vomit" performance test which included reasonably viscous and particulate material.

A.9 Operating and storage conditions

The conditions specified for operating and storage conditions have been aligned with ISO 8382. Resuscitators intended for use with humans.

Bureau of Indian Standards

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This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc No.: MHD 11 (0107).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amendment No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

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